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NEWS 12 DEC 01 FRFULL Content and Search Enhancements  
NEWS 13 DEC 01 DGENE, USGENE, and PCTGEN: new percent identity  
feature for sorting BLAST answer sets  
NEWS 14 DEC 02 Derwent World Patent Index: Japanese FI-TERM  
thesaurus added  
NEWS 15 DEC 02 PCTGEN enhanced with patent family and legal status  
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 3 Dec 2009 VOL 151 ISS 23

FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Dec 2009 (20091202/ED)

REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Aug 2009

USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Aug 2009

CAPLUS now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the third quarter of 2009.

CAS Information Use Policies apply and are available at:

<http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html>

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s jp51056839/pn

L1 1 JP51056839/PN

=> d akk

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ABS ----- GI and AB

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ALL ----- BIB, AB, IND, RE  
APPS ----- AI, PRAI  
BIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)  
CAN ----- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers  
CBIB ----- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data  
CLASS ----- IPC, NCL, ECLA, FTERM  
DALL ----- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)  
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FAM ----- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data  
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IND ----- Indexing data  
IPC ----- International Patent Classifications  
MAX ----- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE  
PATS ----- PI, SO  
SAM ----- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT  
SCAN ----- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;  
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STD ----- BIB, CLASS  
  
IABS ----- ABS, indented with text labels  
IALL ----- ALL, indented with text labels  
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IMAX ----- MAX, indented with text labels  
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HIT ----- Fields containing hit terms  
HITIND ----- IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)  
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HITRN ----- HIT RN and its text modification  
HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and  
its structure diagram  
HITSEQ ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its  
structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields  
FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and  
its structure diagram  
FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its  
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=> d all

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
AN 1976:510175 CAPLUS  
DN 85:110175  
OREF 85:17689a,17692a  
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984  
TI Blocking-resistant resin powder coating compositions  
IN Nakamura, Katsuyuki; Sasaguri, Kiichiro; Matsumoto, Yoshio; Matsuo,  
Shunji; Sato, Mikio; Hayashi, Yoshio; Uda, Bunzo  
PA Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
IC C09D005-00  
CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

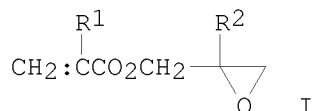
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 51056839	A	19760518	JP 1974-131102	19741115
<--					
PRAI	JP 1974-131102	A	19741115		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 51056839	IC	C09D005-00
	IPCI	C09D0005-00; C09D0003-81; C08L0033-14; C08K0005-13; C08K0005-09; C08K0005-00 [C*]; C09D0005-40 [ICA]; C08F0220-32 [ICA]; C08F0220-00 [ICA,C*]; C08L0033-14 [ICI]; C08L0033-00 [ICI,C*]; C08L0067-00 [ICI] C08F0020-00 [I,C*]; C08F0020-00 [I,A]; C08F0020-32 [I,A]; C08F0220-00 [I,C*]; C08F0220-32 [I,A]; C08K0005-00 [I,C*]; C08K0005-09 [I,A]; C08K0005-13 [I,A]; C08L0033-00 [I,C*]; C08L0033-14 [I,A]; C09D0005-00 [I,C*]; C09D0005-00 [I,A]; C09D0005-03 [I,C*]; C09D0005-03 [I,A]

GI



AB Blocking-resistant powder coating compns. were prepared by mixing a  
copolymer comprising an epoxide monomer (I: R', R<sub>2</sub> = H, Me) and other  
vinyl monomers with a compound having phenolic hydroxy group and another  
phenolic hydroxy group or (and) carboxyl group, a compound having ≥2

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carboxyl groups or carboxylic anhydride group, and a polyester (optional) or(and) an acrylic polymer having phenolic hydroxy group, epoxy group, tert alc. ester group, or(and) carboxyl group. Thus, a mixture of isophthalic acid 166, adipic acid 14.6, and 1,4-butanediol 180 parts was heated 3 hr at 180-90°, heated 2 hr at 180-90° with 9.2 parts p-hydroxybenzoic acid, heated 3 hr at 200-15°/0.2-mm with 0.2 part Sb2O3, reacted 1 hr with 4.6 parts p-hydroxybenzoic acid, and reacted 0.5 hr with 2.9 parts phthalic anhydride to give a polyester (II) [60311-61-7] having 1.5 phenolic hydroxy groups/mol. and 0.4 CO2H group/mol. An acrylic copolymer [37953-21-2] (100 parts) obtained from a monomer-catalyst mixture of styrene 35, Me methacrylate 20, Bu acrylate 25, glycidyl methacrylate 20, and azobisisobutyronitrile 2 parts was blended 8 min at 95-105° with a powdered mixture of salicylic acid [69-72-7] 10, dodecanedicarboxylic acid [821-38-5] 2, and the II 20 parts, 0.5 part dimethyldibenzylammonium chloride, 20 parts TiO2, 0.2 part Modaflow, and 0.2 part of a silicone oil, and the mixture was ground to give a blocking-resistant coating composition, which was electrostatically coated on a phosphated steel sheet and baked at 190° to give a surface-smooth coating film.

ST glycidyl methacrylate copolymer coating; styrene acrylate copolymer coating; resin powder coating compn; polyester hardener powder coating; salicylic acid hardener; dodecanedicarboxylic acid hardener

IT Crosslinking agents  
(dodecanedicarboxylic acid-hydroxy-containing polyester-salicylic acid, for epoxy-containing vinyl copolymer powdered coatings)

IT Agglomeration  
(powder coatings resistant to, epoxy-containing vinyl copolymers for)

IT Coating materials  
(powder, epoxy-containing vinyl copolymers, agglomeration-resistant)

IT 37953-21-2  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(coatings, powder, agglomeration-resistant)

IT 69-72-7, uses and miscellaneous 821-38-5 60311-61-7  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
(crosslinking agents, for epoxy-containing vinyl copolymer powder coatings)

OSC.G 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

UPOS.G Date last citing reference entered STN: 12 Mar 2009

OS.G CAPLUS 1995:719191

=> s poly and glycidyl and dicarboxylic and storage  
793891 POLY  
51613 GLYCIDYL  
70377 DICARBOXYLIC  
477547 STORAGE

L2 7 POLY AND GLYCIDYL AND DICARBOXYLIC AND STORAGE

=> d all 1-7

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L2 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
AN 2004:414435 CAPLUS  
DN 140:431505  
ED Entered STN: 21 May 2004  
TI Cellulose acylate films with excellent tear strength and storage  
stability and optical films, display devices, and silver halide  
photographic materials using them  
IN Kato, Eiichi  
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 58 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
IC ICM C08J005-18  
ICS C08B003-10; C08B015-00; C08F002-46; C08F251-02; C08F290-06;  
G03C001-795; C08L001-08  
CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other  
Reprographic Processes)  
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 73

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	JP 2004143392	A	20040520	JP 2002-359522	20021211
PRAI	JP 2002-253387	A	20020830		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
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JP 2004143392	ICM	C08J005-18
	ICS	C08B003-10; C08B015-00; C08F002-46; C08F251-02; C08F290-06; G03C001-795; C08L001-08
	IPCI	C08J0005-18 [ICM,7]; C08B0003-10 [ICS,7]; C08B0003-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C08B0015-00 [ICS,7]; C08F0002-46 [ICS,7]; C08F0251-02 [ICS,7]; C08F0251-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C08F0290-06 [ICS,7]; C08F0290-00 [ICS,7,C*]; G03C0001-795 [ICS,7]; C08L0001-08 [ICS,7]; C08L0001-00 [ICS,7,C*]
	IPCR	C08B0003-00 [I,C*]; C08B0003-10 [I,A]; C08B0015-00 [I,A]; C08B0015-00 [I,C*]; C08F0002-46 [I,A]; C08F0002-46 [I,C*]; C08F0251-00 [I,C*]; C08F0251-02 [I,A]; C08F0290-00 [I,C*]; C08F0290-06 [I,A]; C08J0005-18 [I,A]; C08J0005-18 [I,C*]; G03C0001-795 [I,A]; G03C0001-795 [I,C*]
	FTERM	2H023/FA01; 2H023/FA13; 4C090/AA05; 4C090/AA08; 4C090/BA25; 4C090/BA34; 4C090/CA35; 4C090/DA40; 4F071/AA09; 4F071/AA43X; 4F071/AA77X; 4F071/AA78; 4F071/AA81; 4F071/AC02; 4F071/AC03; 4F071/AC07; 4F071/AC08; 4F071/AC12; 4F071/AC14; 4F071/AC17; 4F071/AC18; 4F071/AE06; 4F071/AF16Y; 4F071/AF30Y; 4F071/AF35Y; 4F071/AF57; 4F071/AH16; 4F071/B02; 4F071/BC01; 4J011/PA24; 4J011/PA27; 4J011/PA34; 4J011/PA36; 4J011/PA38; 4J011/PA43; 4J011/PA45; 4J011/PA48; 4J011/PA49; 4J011/PA53; 4J011/PA78; 4J011/PA88; 4J011/PB30; 4J011/PC02; 4J011/QA03; 4J011/QA07; 4J011/QB13; 4J011/QC03; 4J011/QC05; 4J011/QC10; 4J011/SA01; 4J011/SA21; 4J011/SA34;

- 4J011/SA64; 4J011/SA71; 4J011/SA82; 4J011/SA84;  
 4J011/UA01; 4J026/AA02; 4J026/BA25; 4J026/BA26;  
 4J026/BA27; 4J026/BA32; 4J026/BA34; 4J026/BA36;  
 4J026/BA38; 4J026/BA50; 4J026/BB04; 4J026/BB08;  
 4J026/DB36; 4J026/GA08; 4J027/AB02; 4J027/AB10;  
 4J027/AJ01; 4J027/BA07; 4J027/BA17; 4J027/CB10;  
 4J027/CC05; 4J027/CD10
- AB The films are obtained by casting cellulose acylate compns. containing monofunctional polyester macromonomers with  $M_w \leq 2 + 104$ , polymerizable monomers, and photopolymn. initiators and irradiating them with lights.
- ST cellulose acylate optical film tear strength; display polarizer weather resistance cellulose acetate; polyester macromonomer photorradn photog support durability
- IT Polyesters, preparation  
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (acrylic, graft; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)
- IT Liquid crystal displays  
 Optical films  
 Polarizers  
 (cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)
- IT Photographic films  
 (color; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)
- IT Polyesters, preparation  
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (graft; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)
- IT Polyesters, reactions  
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses) (monofunctional macromonomers; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)
- and
- IT Polyethers, preparation  
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (polyester-, graft; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)
- and
- IT Polyesters, preparation  
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(polyether-, graft; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)

IT 144857-95-4P 692778-61-3P 692778-62-4P 692778-64-6P 692778-66-8P  
692778-68-0P 692778-70-4P 692778-73-7P 692778-75-9P 692778-77-1P  
692778-79-3P 692778-82-8P 692778-84-0P 692778-85-1P 692778-85-1P  
692778-86-2P 692778-87-3P 692778-88-4P 692778-90-8P 692778-92-0P  
692778-92-0P 692778-95-3P 692778-99-7P 692779-01-4P 692779-04-7P  
692779-06-9P 693236-60-1P 693236-74-7P, Glutaric anhydride-1,6-hexanediol copolymer monoester with glycidol-methyl methacrylate graft copolymer 693236-77-0P 693236-82-7P 693236-86-1P  
693236-91-8P 693243-44-6P 693243-45-7P 693243-47-9P 693243-49-1P  
693257-80-6P 693258-15-0P 693259-40-4P  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)

IT 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, acylates 9012-09-3, Cellulose triacetate  
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)

IT 947-19-3, 1-Hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone 3584-23-4 10409-07-1  
15522-59-5 61358-23-4 71449-78-0 81877-47-6 692779-08-1  
692779-09-2 692779-10-5 692779-11-6 692779-13-8  
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)  
(initiator; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)

IT 60806-41-9P 692778-55-5P 692778-56-6P 692778-57-7P 692778-58-8P  
692778-59-9P 692778-60-2P 693236-46-3P,  
1,6-Hexanediol-tricyclo[5.2.1.0<sup>2,6</sup>]decane-8,9-dicarboxylic acid copolymer monoester with 2-[2-carboxyethylcarbonyloxy]ethyl methacrylate  
693236-49-6P, 1,4-Cyclohexanedimethanol-succinic anhydride copolymer monoacrylate 693236-52-1P, Dodecenylsuccinic anhydride-glutaric anhydride-5-norbornene-2,3-dimethanol copolymer monocarbamate with 2-methacryloyloxyethyl isocyanate 693236-55-4P 693236-58-7P  
693236-63-4P 693236-66-7P, Pimelic acid-tricyclo[5.2.1.0<sup>2,6</sup>]decane-3,4-diol copolymer monoester with glycidyl methacrylate 693236-68-9P 693236-70-3P 693236-72-5P  
693257-51-1P 693257-67-9P  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
(macromonomer; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)

IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)



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(polarizer; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
AN 2002:407160 CAPLUS  
DN 136:408962  
ED Entered STN: 31 May 2002  
TI Heat-developable photographic materials having aqueous polymer-containing subbing layers  
IN Arimoto, Tadashi; Sasaki, Takayuki; Ueda, Eiichi; Nakajima, Akihisa; Nagaike, Chiaki  
PA Konica Co., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 26 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
IC ICM G03C001-76  
ICS G03C001-498  
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)  
Section cross-reference(s): 38

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002156730	A	20020531	JP 2001-263349	20010831
	US 20020098451	A1	20020725	US 2001-949133	20010906
PRAI	JP 2000-271349	A	20000907		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 2002156730	ICM	G03C001-76
	ICS	G03C001-498
	IPCI	G03C0001-76 [ICM,7]; G03C0001-498 [ICS,7]
	IPCR	G03C0001-76 [I,C*]; G03C0001-76 [I,A]; G03C0001-498 [I,C*]; G03C0001-498 [I,A]
US 20020098451	IPCI	G03C0001-795 [ICM,7]; G03C0001-498 [ICS,7]
	IPCR	G03C0001-498 [I,C*]; G03C0001-498 [I,A]
	NCL	430/531.000; 430/350.000; 430/533.000; 430/617.000; 430/620.000
	ECLA	G03C001/498F; S03C

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB The materials have layers containing aqueous polyester, aqueous polyurethanes, and/or aqueous cellulose and vinyl polymer latexes on polyester supports. The layers are preferably subbing layers containing aqueous polyesters having units derived from sulfonic acid group-containing dicarboxylic acids and show good storage stability in unexposed conditions and adhesion to the supports and backing layers.

ST heat developable photog material storage stability; photog subbing layer adhesion aq polyester; sulfoisophthalate polyester vinyl polymer latex photog

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- IT Polyurethanes, uses  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(aqueous, binder, subbing layer; heat-developable photog. materials  
having  
aqueous polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage  
stability and interlayer adhesion)
- IT Acrylic polymers, preparation  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM  
(Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(binder, subbing layer; heat-developable photog. materials having  
aqueous  
polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability  
and interlayer adhesion)
- IT Photographic emulsions  
Photographic films  
(heat-developable photog. materials having aqueous  
polyester-containing subbing  
layers with good storage stability and interlayer adhesion)
- IT Polyesters, preparation  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM  
(Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(sulfo-containing, binder, subbing layer; heat-developable photog.  
materials having aqueous polyester-containing subbing layers with good  
storage stability and interlayer adhesion)
- IT Polyesters, uses  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(support; heat-developable photog. materials having aqueous  
polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability  
and interlayer adhesion)
- IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose, uses  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(aqueous, binder, subbing layer; heat-developable photog. materials  
having  
aqueous polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage  
stability and interlayer adhesion)
- IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9004-36-8, CAB 381-20  
431048-41-8, Vitel PE 2200B  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(backing layer; heat-developable photog. materials having aqueous  
polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability  
and interlayer adhesion)
- IT 25153-49-5P, Ethyl acrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-methyl  
methacrylate copolymer 30869-49-9P, 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-,  
oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene and 2-propenamide  
30869-57-9P, Ethyl acrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-methyl  
methacrylate-styrene copolymer 131212-67-4P,  
1,4-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic  
acid-dimethyl isophthalate-dimethyl 5-(sodiumsulfo)isophthalate-dimethyl  
terephthalate-ethylene glycol copolymer 138455-56-8P,  
1,4-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid-1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol-dimethyl  
isophthalate-dimethyl 5-(sodiumsulfo)isophthalate-dimethyl  
terephthalate-ethylene glycol copolymer  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM  
(Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(binder, subbing layer; heat-developable photog. materials having  
aqueous

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polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability  
and interlayer adhesion)

IT 9010-88-2, Ethyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 90885-27-1,  
Butyl acrylate-tert-butyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene  
copolymer  
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material  
use); USES (Uses)  
(binder, subbing layer; heat-developable photog. materials having  
aqueous  
polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability  
and interlayer adhesion)

IT 25038-59-9, Poly(ethylene terephthalate), uses  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(support; heat-developable photog. materials having aqueous  
polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability  
and interlayer adhesion)

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
AN 1986:600531 CAPLUS  
DN 105:200531  
OREF 105:32195a,32198a  
ED Entered STN: 28 Nov 1986  
TI Photosensitive polymer compositions  
IN Fujikawa, Junichi; Kashio, Shigetora; Kayaba, Keiji  
PA Toray Industries, Inc., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM G03C001-68

ICS C08F283-04; G03F007-10

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other  
Reprographic Processes)

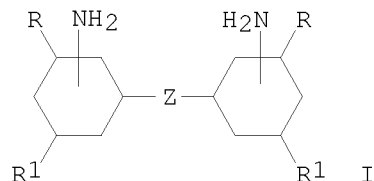
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	JP 61063837	A	19860402	JP 1984-184539	19840905
PRAI	JP 1984-184539		19840905		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
-----	-----	-----
JP 61063837	ICM	G03C001-68
	ICS	C08F283-04; G03F007-10
	IPCI	G03C0001-68 [ICM,4]; C08F0283-04 [ICS,4]; C08F0283-00 [ICS,4,C*]; G03F0007-10 [ICS,4]
	IPCR	C08F0283-00 [I,C*]; C08F0283-00 [I,A]; C08F0283-04 [I,A]; G03F0007-004 [I,C*]; G03F0007-004 [I,A]; G03F0007-032 [I,C*]; G03F0007-037 [I,A]
	ECLA	G03C001/68

GI



AB In photosensitive polymer compns. consisting of 100 parts polyether ester amide and 5-300 parts photopolyimg. monomer (b.p.  $\geq 150^\circ$ ) having terminal ethylenic bond, the former component is composed of a diamine I (Z = C1-4 alkylene, alkylidene; R, R1 = H, Me), C6-15

aliphatic or

alicyclic dicarboxylic acid (present in equimol. amount with the diamine, and may be in salt form with the diamine), poly (alkylene oxide) glycol having number average mol. weight 300-3000, and

C4-20

dicarboxylic acid, mixed so that the component contains 2-95% of polyamide units from the diamine and C6-15 dicarboxylic acid, and 98-5% of polyether ester unit from the poly(alkylene oxide) glycol and C4-20 dicarboxylic acid. The photosensitive polymer compns. especially suitable for flexog. printing plate have good

flexibility,

elasticity, water resistance, and solvent resistance, and provide high reproducibility in printing, owing to the added polyether ester amide.

Thus, a viscous, transparent polymer was obtained by polymerization of a mixture of

a salt of 4,4'-diaminodicyclohexylmethane with dodecanedioic acid 16.3, polytetramethylene glycol 68.4, Irganox 1098 0.2, and Ti(OBu)<sub>4</sub> 0.05 part, and extruded in water. The polymer contained 15% polyether ester amide hard segment and had a relative viscosity (25°, 0.5%, in o-chlorophenol) of 1.88. A solution of 100 parts of the polymer in trichloroethylene was added with glycidyl methacrylate to introduce terminal ethylenic groups. A photosensitive composition

obtained by

mixing the product, tetraethylene glycol diacrylate 70, N-butylbenzenesulfonamide 29, benzil dimethyl ketal 1, and hydroquinone monomethyl ether 0.1 part was coated on a polyester base primed with a polyester adhesive and dried to obtain a 2000- $\mu$  layer. After 1 wk storage in the dark the material was totally exposed from the base side and then patternwise exposed through a test neg. having 133 lines, 5 and 10% halftones, 300  $\mu$  dots, and 50 and 70  $\mu$  lines. Brushing with trichloroethylene gave a finely reproduced relief plate with 100  $\mu$  depth, having Shore-A type hardness 50 and suited for flexog. printing. Number swelling of the relief by applied ink was observed

ST flexog plate photosensitive polymer compn; printing plate flexog polymer compn; polyether ester amide flexog plate

IT Printing plates

(flexog., photosensitive compns. containing ethylenicly unsatd. compound and

polyether ester amide for preparation of)

IT Printing plates

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(relief, photosensitive compns. containing ethylenicly unsatd. compound and polyether ester amide for preparation of)

IT 150-76-5  
RL: USES (Uses)  
(photosensitive compns. containing ethylenically unsatd. compound and polyether ester amide and, for preparation of flexog. printing plates)

IT 106-51-4, uses and miscellaneous 111-76-2 3622-84-2 6652-28-4 24650-42-8  
RL: USES (Uses)  
(photosensitive compns. containing ethylenicly unsatd. compound and polyether ester amide and, for preparation of flexog. printing plates)

IT 105060-48-8D, reaction products with glycidyl methacrylate  
105060-49-9D, reaction products with glycidyl methacrylate  
RL: USES (Uses)  
(photosensitive compns. containing ethylenicly unsatd. compound and, for preparation of flexog. printing plates)

IT 15625-89-5 17831-71-9 85136-58-9  
RL: USES (Uses)  
(photosensitive compns. containing polyether ester amide and, for preparation of flexog. printing plates)

IT 106-91-2D, reaction products with diaminodicyclohexylmethane alkanedicarboxylate-polytetramethylene glycol copolymer  
RL: USES (Uses)  
(photosensitive compns. containing, for preparation of flexog. printing plates)

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

AN 1985:550998 CAPLUS

DN 103:150998

OREF 103:24055a,24058a

ED Entered STN: 01 Nov 1985

TI Photoimaging resin compositions

PA Toray Industries, Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM G03C001-68

ICS C08L077-06; G03C001-71

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 60091348	A	19850522	JP 1983-199235	19831026
PRAI	JP 1983-199235		19831026		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 60091348	ICM	G03C001-68
	ICS	C08L077-06; G03C001-71

IPCI G03C0001-68 [ICM,4]; C08L0077-06 [ICS,4]; C08L0077-00 [ICS,4,C\*]; G03C0001-71 [ICS,4]  
 IPCR C08L0077-00 [I,C\*]; C08L0077-00 [I,A]; C08L0077-06 [I,A]; G03F0007-004 [I,C\*]; G03F0007-004 [I,A]; G03F0007-032 [I,C\*]; G03F0007-032 [I,A]; G03F0007-037 [I,A]; G03F0007-038 [I,C\*]; G03F0007-038 [I,A]  
 ECLA G03F007/037

AB Title resin compns. are composed of (1) polyoxyalkylene selected from polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene, poly (oxyethylene-oxypropylene), and polyoxytetramethylene having amino or carboxylic end groups and polyether segments of number average mol. weight 150-4000, and polyamide copolymer having a repeating unit of dicarboxylic acid or diamine 70-90 weight% and a Shore A hardness of 20-90 and (2) a photopolymer. unsatd. compound having terminal ethylenically unsatd. bonds and b.p. >150°. The claimed compns. are usable for flexog. printing plates which are capable of being water- or alc.-developed. Thus, an equimolar salt of adipic acid with  $\alpha,\omega$ -diaminopoly(oxyethylene) prepared by hydrogenation of acrylonitrile terminated polyethylene glycol 75,  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam 20, and an equimolar salt of adipic acid with hexamethylenediamine 5 weight parts were polymerized to give a polyamide copolymer having a Shore A hardness of 70 at 22° and relative humidity 50%. The polyamide 100 dissolved in an EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O (70:30) mixture was substituted with unsatd. groups at both ends by reaction with glycidyl methacrylate 2 weight parts at 80° for 1 h. The resultant polyamide was mixed with  $\beta$ -hydroxy- $\beta'$ -acryloyloxyethyl phthalate 50, an addition product of ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether with acrylic acid 30, N-butylbenzenesulfonamide 20, di-Me benzyl ketal 2, and hydroquinone monomethyl ether 0.1 weight parts to give a photosensitive composition

The obtained composition was coated on poly(ethylene terephthalate) film to give a 2000  $\mu$ m photosensitive layer, which was then covered with 100  $\mu$ m matted poly(ethylene terephthalate) film. After storage in the dark for 1 wk, the covered film was peeled off to give a matted photosensitive layer, which was contacted tightly with a neg. film. Patternwise exposure for 5 min and water-development for 1.5 min gave a relief pattern having a 100  $\mu$ m depth. The composition showed excellent photosensitivity and had a Shore A hardness of 55. Flexog. printing using this relief plate gave high-quality copies.

ST photoimaging resin flexog printing plate; polyamide copolymer photoimaging printing plate

IT Polyamides, uses and miscellaneous  
 RL: PREP (Preparation)  
 (photoimaging composition containing, for printing plates preparation)

IT Photoimaging compositions and processes  
 (polyamide copolymer for)

IT Printing plates  
 (flexog., polyamide copolymer photoimaging composition for production of)

IT 106-91-2D, reaction products with polyamide copolymers 119-61-9, uses

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and miscellaneous 123-31-9, uses and miscellaneous 150-76-5  
2274-11-5 3524-62-7 3622-84-2 24650-42-8 26914-52-3 27213-78-1  
38056-88-1 72388-07-9 72928-42-8 76564-82-4 76564-82-4D, reaction  
products with glycidyl methacrylate 98613-59-3 98613-69-5  
98613-86-6 98614-02-9

RL: USES (Uses)

(photoimaging composition containing, for printing plate preparation)

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

AN 1976:562082 CAPLUS

DN 85:162082

OREF 85:25931a,25934a

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

TI Heat-hardenable resin composition for powder coating

IN Ishikawa, Noboru; Nakamura, Hidehisa; Maruyama, Kazuyoshi; Shoji, Akio

PA Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc., Japan

SO Ger. Offen., 19 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC C09D003-81

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	DE 2550625	A1	19760520	DE 1975-2550625	19751111
	DE 2550625	B2	19770512		
	DE 2550625	C3	19771229		
	JP 51125115	A	19761101	JP 1974-129045	19741111
PRAI	JP 1974-129045	A	19741111		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
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DE 2550625	IC	C09D003-81
	IPCI	C09D0003-81 [ICM]; C09D0005-40 [ICS]; C09D0003-58 [ICS]
	IPCR	C08F0020-00 [I,C*]; C08F0020-00 [I,A]; C08F0020-32 [I,A]; C08F0212-00 [I,C*]; C08F0212-00 [I,A]; C08F0220-00 [I,C*]; C08F0220-32 [I,A]; C08G0059-00 [I,C*]; C08G0059-32 [I,A]; C08G0059-42 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-00 [I,A]; C08L0033-00 [I,C*]; C08L0033-00 [I,A]; C08L0033-02 [I,A]; C09D0005-03 [I,C*]; C09D0005-03 [I,A]; C09D0005-46 [I,C*]; C09D0005-46 [I,A]; C09D0125-00 [I,C*]; C09D0125-14 [I,A]; C09D0135-00 [I,C*]; C09D0135-02 [I,A]
	ECLA	C08F220/32; C08G059/32B; C08G059/42B; C09D125/14+C4; C09D135/02+C4
JP 51125115	IPCI	C09D0005-00 [ICM]; C09D0003-80 [ICS]; C09D0003-733 [ICS]; C08L0033-14 [ICS]; C08L0033-00 [ICS,C*]; C08L0025-08 [ICS]; C08L0025-00 [ICS,C*]; C08F0220-32 [ICA]; C08F0220-00 [ICA,C*]; C08F0212-08 [ICA]; C08F0212-00 [ICA,C*]; C09D0005-40 [ICA]
	IPCR	C08F0020-00 [I,C*]; C08F0020-00 [I,A]; C08F0020-32 [I,A]; C08F0212-00 [I,C*]; C08F0212-00 [I,A];

C08F0220-00 [I,C\*]; C08F0220-32 [I,A]; C08G0059-00 [I,C\*]; C08G0059-32 [I,A]; C08G0059-42 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C\*]; C08L0025-00 [I,A]; C08L0033-00 [I,C\*]; C08L0033-00 [I,A]; C08L0033-02 [I,A]; C09D0005-03 [I,C\*]; C09D0005-03 [I,A]; C09D0005-46 [I,C\*]; C09D0005-46 [I,A]; C09D0125-00 [I,C\*]; C09D0125-14 [I,A]; C09D0135-00 [I,C\*]; C09D0135-02 [I,A]  
 ECLA C08F220/32; C08G059/32B; C08G059/42B; C09D125/14+C4; C09D135/02+C4  
 AB The title coatings, with improved storage stability and mech. and optical properties, contain 10-40:20-80:3-40:0-40  $\beta$ -methylglycidyl (meth)acrylate (optionally containing glycidyl (meth)acrylate)-styrene-dialkyl alkenedioate-alkyl (meth)acrylate polymers (ball-and-ring softening point 80-150°, number average mol. weight 3000-15,000) and alkanedioic acids. Thus, a mixture of 20:15:10:15:40 Bu methacrylate-dibutyl fumarate-glycidyl methacrylate- $\beta$ -methylglycidyl methacrylate-styrene polymer (softening point 106°, mol. weight 7500) 100, dodecanedioic acid [693-23-2] 15, epoxy resin (Epiclon 1050) 5, TiO<sub>2</sub> 50, and poly(2-ethylhexyl acrylate) (mol. weight 10,000, flow modifier) 1 part is ground to <0.074 mm, electrostatically sprayed on mild steel panels, and baked 20 min at 200° to give a 40 $\mu$  coating with excellent smoothness and brightness, 60° gloss 94, impact strength 15 kg-cm, Erichsen indentation >7 mm, xylene rubbing resistance >100 cycles, and salt spray corrosion <1 mm.  
 ST acrylic powder coating; methylglycidyl methacrylate copolymer coating; crosslinking acrylic coating; dodecanedioic acid crosslinker  
 IT Crosslinking agents (dicarboxylic acids, for methylglycidyl methacrylate copolymer powder coatings)  
 IT Coating materials (methylglycidyl methacrylate copolymers-dicarboxylic acids, for powder coatings)  
 IT 111-20-6, uses and miscellaneous 693-23-2  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (crosslinking agents, for methylglycidyl methacrylate copolymer powder coatings)  
 IT 59932-87-5 59932-88-6 59932-89-7 59932-90-0 59933-05-0  
 RL: USES (Uses) (powder coatings, containing dicarboxylic acid crosslinkers)  
 L2 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 AN 1975:100349 CAPLUS  
 DN 82:100349  
 OREF 82:16023a,16026a  
 ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984  
 TI Powdered coating composition of unsaturated glycidyl polymer containing a sulfur-terminating group, dicarboxylic acid, polyester and polyacrylate  
 IN Blackley, William D.; Castle, Richard B.; Berntson, Leslie G.  
 PA Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.  
 SO U.S., 8 pp.



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CODEN: USXXAM  
DT Patent  
LA English  
IC C08G  
INCL 260835000  
CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3857905	A	19741231	US 1973-329090	19730202
PRAI	US 1973-329090		19730202		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 3857905	IC	C08G
	INCL	260835000
	IPCI	C08G0030-12 [ICM]; C08G0045-04 [ICS]
	IPCR	C08G0059-00 [I,C*]; C08G0059-32 [I,A]; C09D0005-46 [I,C*]; C09D0005-46 [I,A]; C09D0133-10 [I,C*]; C09D0133-12 [I,A]
	NCL	525/166.000; 523/428.000; 524/904.000; 525/176.000; 525/913.000; 526/214.000; 526/223.000; 526/273.000; 528/376.000; 528/390.000
	ECLA	C08G059/32B; C09D133/12+B+C

AB Powder coatings having good storage stability and flow on application to metal surface consisted of terpolymers of glycidyl methacrylate a lower alkyl acrylate, and Me methacrylate prepared with a S-containing chain transfer agent, crosslinking agents, plasticizers, and surfactants. Thus, Me methacrylate 62.4, Et acrylate 24.0, glycidyl methacrylate 13.6, isooctyl mercaptoacetate 3.9, and Bz2O2 3.5 parts were added with stirring to 250 parts 0.1% aqueous poly(Na acrylate), and the mixture was stirred 5 hr at 60° to give copolymer (I) [25153-49-5] having melt index 5.3, m.p. 134°, glass temperature 28°, and epoxy equivalent weight 1199. I (100 parts)

was

blended with poly(2-ethylhexyl acrylate) 1.58 butanediol adipate 10.7, glyceryl tris(1,2-hydroxystearate) 3.25, TiO2 48.1, black pigment 0.42 stannous stearate 0.084, and sebacic acid 7.2 parts to give a composition

which was ground to 230 mesh particle size, electrostatically sprayed at room temperature onto a phosphated steel test panel, and cured 20 min at 177° to give a coating having better gloss, smoothness, flexibility, and weather resistance than com. acrylic powder coatings.

ST glycidyl methacrylate powder coating; mercaptoacetate chain transfer coating

IT Coating materials

(electrostatic powder, acrylic copolymer compns. as)

IT Chain-transfer agents

(organic sulfur compds., for acrylic powder coatings)

IT 1468-37-7 3746-39-2 10047-28-6 17629-55-9 25103-09-7

RL: USES (Uses)

(chain transfer agents, for acrylic copolymer powder coatings)

IT 25153-49-5

RL: USES (Uses)

(electrostatic powder coatings)

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OSC.G 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)  
UPOS.G Date last citing reference entered STN: 16 Feb 2009  
OS.G CAPLUS 2004:1019803; 1995:650243; 1989:635173

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

AN 1959:31740 CAPLUS

DN 53:31740

OREF 53:5697b-e

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

TI Filaments from vinylidene chloride resins containing dimethyl esters

IN Reid, Robert J.; Smith, Wm. M., Jr.; Werner, Byron H.

PA Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

CC 25 (Dyes and Textiles Chemistry)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2859089		19581104	US 1954-412076	19540223

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 2859089	IPCR	D01F0006-02 [I,C*]; D01F0006-10 [I,A]
	NCL	264/210.600; 264/211.000; 264/290.500; 524/314.000; 524/569.000

AB To prep, films and filaments from crystalline polymers and copolymers of vinylidene chloride (I) decomposing near their extrusion temperature, processing

additives which permit stretching and orientation without "blooming" or "spew" and which are stable to heat and light are required. Dimethyl esters of dicarboxylic acids containing 8-10 C atoms (II) are suitable for this purpose. Thus, 100 parts of a crystalline copolymer of I and

vinyl chloride, 8 parts (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>(COOMe)<sub>2</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>7</sub>(COOMe)<sub>2</sub>, or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>8</sub>(COOMe)<sub>2</sub>.

0-2 parts 2-HOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COOCMe<sub>3</sub>, and 0-2 parts glycidyl phenyl ether were ball-milled. Samples compression molded for 3 min., heated with 120 lb./sq. in. steam at 1000 lb./sq. in. pressure, then dried for 10, 20, and

30 min., resp., at 180° gave satisfactory heat and light stability and spew rating. With as little as 4 parts I present, smooth filaments

in gages of 0.006-0.015 in., produced without heat degradation, could be cold

drawn 400%, had excellent heat and light stability, and showed no exudation on storage.

IT Fibers, synthetic  
(from vinylidene chloride polymers, blooming- or spew-inhibiting dimethyl ester-containing)

IT Esters  
(methyl, of dicarboxylic acids, vinylidene chloride resin fibers and filaments containing blooming- or spew-inhibiting)

IT Phenols  
(salicylates, as light stabilizers in vinylidene chloride polymer fibers)

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IT 122-60-1, Propane, 1,2-epoxy-3-phenoxy-  
(as heat stabilizer in vinylidene chloride polymer fibers)  
IT 87-18-3, Phenol, p-tert-butyl-, salicylate  
(as light stabilizer in vinylidene chloride polymer fibers)  
IT 7440-44-0, Carbon  
(black, rayon containing light-stabilizing)  
IT 9002-85-1, Ethylene, 1,1-dichloro-, homopolymer  
(fibers and films containing dimethyl ester blooming- or  
spew-inhibitors)  
IT 9011-06-7, Ethylene, chloro-, polymer with vinylidene chloride  
(fibers and films of, containing blooming- or spew-inhibiting Me  
esters)  
IT 106-79-6, Sebacic acid, dimethyl ester, mixture with vinylidene chloride  
poly(vinyl chloride) polymers 1732-09-8, Suberic acid, dimethyl  
ester, mixture with vinylidene chloride-vinyl chloride polymers  
1732-10-1,  
Azelaic acid, dimethyl ester, mixture with vinylidene chloride-vinyl  
chloride polymers  
(nonblooming fibers and films from)  
IT 136-36-7, Resorcinol, benzoate  
(rayon containing light-stabilizing)  
IT 69-72-7, Salicylic acid  
(substituted Ph esters, as light stabilizers in vinylidene chloride  
polymer fibers)

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:27:31 ON 03 DEC 2009)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:27:44 ON 03 DEC 2009

L1 1 S JP51056839/PN  
L2 7 S POLY AND GLYCIDYL AND DICARBOXYLIC AND STORAGE

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	42.74	42.96
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-6.56	-6.56

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 15:33:19 ON 03 DEC 2009